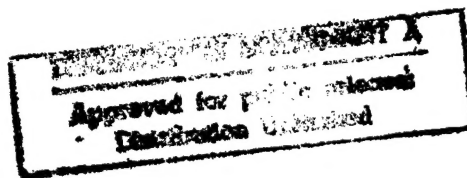


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10 November 1982



# East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 2073



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10 November 1982

EAST EUROPE REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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## BRIEFS

STATE FARM VISIT--Hundreds of workers of the Maliq agricultural enterprise in Korce District gathered today to celebrate the wheat festival. Through hard work and the application of scientific knowledge they had an abundant harvest. The planned yield of 57 quintals per hectare was exceeded on the 1,300 hectares sown with wheat and they produced 8,000 quintals over and above the plan or 12,000 quintals more than in the previous year. All sectors exceeded their targets. The best results were attained by the first sector, where 70 quintals per hectare were produced. Comrade Ali Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, had come to join in the festivities; he was accompanied by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai; Vangjel Cerava, AWP Central Committee candidate member, as well as local party and state cadres. A speech was delivered by Ligor Lisi, director of the enterprise. Comrade Adil Carcani also addressed the rally and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He greeted those present in the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and personally in the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the party and people. Congratulating the workers, cadres and communists for the high results attained, thus turning the enterprise into a very good example for all agricultural units in the country, he stressed the brilliant prospects to increase agricultural and livestock products. Those present then inspected the new spray irrigation system installed in one of the enterprise's sectors. [Text] [AU111657 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 82]

WHEAT-GROWING MEETING--The Ministry of Agriculture organized a national meeting on wheat growing in the Plase higher type cooperative in Korce District in connection with implementing the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress on increasing bread grain yields. Taking part were chairmen of the People's Councils Executive Committees, directors of enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, vanguard workers from machinery and tractor stations, specialists, and workers from agricultural research institutions. Also taking part were Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Vangjel Cerava, alternate AWP Central Committee member, and other comrades. Agricultural Minister Themie Thomai delivered a report entitled "The Realization of Wheat Production Should Strongly Rely Upon Scientific Achievements and Advanced Experience." The successful work done this year in wheat production was pointed out during the discussions and examples of advanced work done at the Plase cooperative were given. The time limits for wheat sowing were set. Adil Carcani also spoke at the aktiv. After speaking about the good results in wheat growing this year, he emphasized future tasks in disseminating advanced experience. He pointed out the need to improve work in agricultural turnover, the systematization of lands, the construction of the irrigation and drainage network, increasing the amount of mechanization and other things. [AU121513 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 11 Sep 82]

BULGARIA

KHRANOV DISCUSSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

AU271710 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Nencho Khranov, special correspondent in Geneva: "What Lies Behind the 'Serious Approach' and 'Optimism' "-- "The U.S. Stands at the Geneva Negotiations"]

[Text] Geneva, 21 Oct--Since the beginning of October the negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, as well as on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons have resumed and are proceeding full swing, in Geneva--the European capital of the United Nations.

It is well known that both kinds of negotiations are being conducted behind closed doors and information is not easily leaking from behind the hermetically closed halls of the building of both missions situated on the avenue de La Paix ("peace boulevard"), not far from Lake Lemman, where every Tuesday and Thursday the delegations meet. Nevertheless, hundreds of journalists are filling the press club of the impressive Geneva Palace of Nations and exchanging information daily. Here, at this "stock market" of news, the journalists are attentively following any sign likely to suggest something about these diplomatic negotiations, which carry such great responsibility. This interest also reflects the hopes of the worldwide public for success.

According to Antoine Bossard, the well-known observer of the daily journal DE GENEVE, "Despite the total silence reigning at the negotiations, there are things throwing light upon this new round." But who is throwing this light?

The Soviet Union firmly adheres to the agreement adopted on the confidential character of the negotiations. At his arrival in Geneva on 30 September 1982 for the resumption of the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, Yuliy Kwitsinskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation, once more declared that in his country there is a desire to stop the growth of the increasingly destructive nuclear arms in Europe and that his country is striving to implement this goal with specific deeds.

The Soviet stand was also expressed in this spirit by Viktor Karpov, the leader of the delegation to the talks on the limitation of strategic weapons.

Quite opposite is the stand adopted by the United States. Washington has been doing everything within its power recently to advertise the "serious approach" and to demonstrate "optimism" about the proceedings of the Geneva negotiations. Through the newspapers, radio and television, Washington is insinuating that it is interested in arriving at a settlement. The deliberate "leaking of information" which plays an important role in the U.S. and West European press also serves this goal.

Those observers are right who see in this approach an attempt to resist the intensified pressure of the peace-loving public in both the United States and Western Europe to achieve success in Geneva by deliberately letting down a smokescreen behind which military preparations are being enforced.

President Reagan received the leaders of the two U.S. delegations--Nitze and Rowny--at the end of September and repeated his well-known instructions. Rostow, the director of the U.S. arms control and disarmament agency, made a "blitz" tour of the NATO capitals in Western Europe these past few days. His interviews appeared in the Paris daily LE MONDE and in the West German SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG. His task was to advertise President Reagan's well-known "zero option" which is aimed at the liquidation of all Soviet medium-range missiles without reducing even one unit of the U.S. and their allies' medium-range missiles. The U.S. delegation is insisting on this absurd position in Geneva and has not abandoned it for almost a year.

At his meeting with journalists in Bonn, Rostow tried to explain this ultimatum-like "zero option" of the United States in Geneva and he tried for the most part to prepare the public for the forthcoming deployment of "Pershing" and "cruise" missiles.

Particular emphasis is now being laid upon the need for "Western unity." The traveling salesmen from Washington assert that "Moscow will cede, but an unanimous stand of the NATO member states is now necessary." The U.S. administration is obviously nervous because it has not been able yet to overcome the hesitation of certain West European countries regarding the implementation of the NATO "double decision." This hesitation emanates from the strong desire of the public to foil such a decision. A primitive kind of logic is being used--either the Soviet Union accepts the "zero option," which is likely to produce a shift in the nuclear balance on the European continent to the advantage of NATO, or the new American missiles will be deployed, which again leads to the same purpose. It is, however, deliberately being forgotten that such actions will also produce adequate counteractions.

This ultimatum-like approach unmasks the messence of the U.S. aspiration to obtain nuclear superiority and to carry out its imperialist ambitions. As for the second part of NATO's "double solution"--the deployment of U.S. "Pershing II" and "cruise" missiles--the representatives of the antiwar movement in the FRG and in other West European countries are persistently pointing out the fact that these preparations are in full swing. Recently, Erhard Eppler, the well-known FRG social democratic figure and participant in the antiwar movement, declared on the subject of the Geneva negotiations that the United States is by no means interested in nuclear disarmament for Europe.

The stand of the United States on the so-called start negotiations--on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons--is uncompromising as well. In this case, too, the well-known Reagan option of May 1982, is one-sided and disregards the only possible basis of agreement--the equality and equal security of the partners. To demand a reduction of the basic Soviet ground strategic arms without an adequate reduction of U.S. strategic arms--submarine ballistic missiles, "MX" missiles, strategic bombers, and others--this is an unrealistic approach and is aimed at pushing the negotiations into a deadlock. Expressed in common language, this means to reduce only the excess in the Soviet Union, without touching upon that which the United States owns in excess. The Soviet Union will not permit the United States to obtain one-sided advantages; it will not agree to a treaty which aims at reducing the USSR strategic potential so that it becomes three times smaller than that of the United States.

The quest for one-sided advantages cannot be an effective method of work at the Geneva negotiating table. The tactics of procrastination and the demonstration of an alleged "serious approach" by the United States will not deceive the peace-loving public which is awaiting deeds.

CSO: 2200/11

CATHOLIC CRITICISM OF CHURCH'S 'WISDOM OF SILENCE' REPORTED

Vienna WIENER TAGEBUCH in German No 10, Oct 82 pp 12-14

[Article by Hans-H. Huecking: "Speechless Church? Catholicism and the Peace Movement in the GDR"]

[Text] Paul B., 22 years old, lives in Saxony (GDR) and is presently working as a hog breeder, which translates in the new GDR German as zoological technician and is still no profession requiring 12 years of schooling. Originally, Paul wanted to be a physician. But access to the university was blocked for the young Catholic because he refused to put his hand on the weapon that could have opened for him the door to medical school. Paul is a draft resister and--even worse--a pacifist who does not even want to serve as a "construction soldier", an attitude that is considered just as stupid by his coworkers in agriculture as by his fellow Catholics.

Socialist as well as Catholic groups have exerted intensive pressure on Paul--for his own good, to be sure. Socialist functionaries used the clenched fist, symbol of their power, to make clear to him: Your road leads to prison! Catholic church officials used folded hands, symbol of their helplessness and also their cowardice, to make clear to him: You must walk on your road alone, even in the GDR we are in favor of the state's right to military protection.

Thus far the report by the journalist Hildegard Luening, (Suedfunk Stuttgart) 181, on the case, perhaps not representative but nevertheless typical, of a young Catholic who as draft resister and pacifist has to sit alone among the diverse tendencies in the GDR: Left alone by his parish (and church) and socially isolated by the state.

Young Protestants of similar conviction have it simpler: They find at least understanding if not even active solidarity within their church. This marks an essential difference between the two large churches in the GDR: Protestantism as the "church under socialism", i.e., neither a ghetto existence with the sole intention to survive nor a gathering point for the opposition--and Catholicism as "the small flock", i.e., solidarity inside but absolute opposition to individual, social commitment.

At the present time, observers are discovering a growing unrest, even dissatisfaction among the Catholic population of the GDR. The reasons: The opposition to a peace policy and the silence on the part of official church representatives. Young Catholics especially who are looking for an answer turn, therefore, increasingly to the Protestant Church if they want to express their peace commitment. When in September 1981 the Paul B. mentioned above spent one week of his vacation working as a nurse in a Catholic hospital in Thuringia, he did not just want to follow the example of St. Elisabeth of Thuringia [Catholic patron saint of the needy] in the year of her 750th anniversary. By doing his voluntary hospital service he also wanted to explore what a social peace service might be like if the GDR should decide to grant its draft resisters an alternative of this kind to service as "construction soldiers." But this intention Paul could share only with some of his patients who happened to ask him about it. Otherwise his week-long service would have ended after 3 days. The superior of the hospital and its chief of staff made it unmistakably clear that they considered Paul's honesty as "political agitation" and that they could not tolerate this attitude in a Catholic hospital. The third week of his annual vacation Paul took in November, around the [official Protestant] Day of Penance, and he participated in the observation of Peace Week which unites Protestant parishes of West and East Germany under the motto "Make Peace Without Arms."

"Many Christians are offended by the 'silence' of the Catholic Church in the GDR, the silence toward the current threat to peace which can no longer be disregarded. Is this church 'still in the back woods'?" This question on the topic of peace was asked on 5 March of this year in a letter of the Action Group Halle (AKH)--a solidarity group of Catholic priests and lay people that was founded already in 1969 and has since then has made critical observations on the life of church and state in the GDR (see WTB [WIENER TAGEBUCH] January 1980). In an additional paper intended to be part of preparations for the AKH plenary session on 7-8 May, Joachim Garstecki, one of the spokesmen of, and a consultant in, the study group on peace questions of the GDR Federation of Protestant Churches, writes that the "uncertain feeling" especially among young people who believe that they stand alone in an "ethical vacuum" in the peace question, and are left standing alone by the church, is increasingly expressed by questions directed to the church itself. The Catholic Church is facing this situation "nearly unprepared."

#### Pressure from the Ground Level

Even though the topic of peace has been articulated with ever increasing urgency at the "grassroots level" during the past years in the GDR, and has found appropriate acceptance in the Protestant Church where it is also considered from the theological point of view, the Catholic Church seems to have preferred to go into hiding before this politically controversial question. The last time this matter was mentioned officially was in March 1981 in a pastoral letter by the Catholic bishops that mentioned, perhaps rather casually, the spreading of hatred by [government] propaganda and the necessity of educating for peace. In June 1978, the bishops had also expressed in a letter to Hans Seigewasser, then state secretary for church questions, their concerns in regard to the military training of high school students.

But this letter is an almost classic example of the differences in attitudes of Catholic and Protestant church leaders in regard to the peace question. Whereas Protestant churches address their parishes publicly and explain their concerns on government policies, the Catholic church restricts all this to the level of the Bishops' Conference. The priests might also be informed. This letter e.g., was sent to the clergy "in the Eastern part of the Berlin Diocese" with the explicit notation: "This letter is not meant to be read from the pulpit but can be used for appropriate instructional purposes for parents and students."

From the point of view of argumentation, too, this letter to Seigewasser is different from comparable measures taken by the Protestant Church Federation: On the one hand, state authorities are requested not to discriminate against students who do not want to participate in military training in schools; on the other hand, no mention is made of the problems created by the government measures in regard to community life, to the young generation's ability to deal with peace and conflict, to world-wide efforts for disarmament and political relaxation, and finally to the peace commitment of the church. Unmentioned and unanswered are the questions that are the inevitable result of military instruction in schools: What guarantees our security? What role does power play in a world full of weapons of extermination? Where are the priorities of mankind's survival? How is a climate of peace created? All these are questions which the Protestant churches in the GDR have asked for years, which they have submitted to their parishes together with thoroughly prepared discussion guidelines.

#### Reluctance of the Catholic Church

In regard to the peace movement which has been spreading in the GDR since at least 1981 and has occupied continuously the synods and leadership of the Protestant churches, there has been not one official position from the Catholic Church, just a few statements on the question of peace, statements that have only regional--not inter-diocesan--application. However, they are a first, modest sign that the Catholic Church in the GDR has begun a new line of thought on the peace question.

Thus, the "Pastoral Instructions for Priests to Prospective Draftees." published in the spring of 1982 by the Dresden-Meissen Diocese, contains concrete details on how to prepare young people for military service, and on the situation of the "construction soldiers" as well as the law of 7 September 1964 on draft resistance--copies of which are difficult to obtain in the GDR. But again, these instructions are meant explicitly for priests only: "We want to point out urgently that these instructions may not be lent out or passed on."

A series of sermons published in the time before Easter 1982 by the Erfurt Bishop Joachim Wancke for his diocese deals most lucidly with the situation in the GDR. Here we have perhaps the most openly expressed opinion of any



Catholic bishop in the GDR. Wancke criticizes "the intensive education for defense and defense readiness," which tries to make everybody believe that "we must defend ourselves continuously." It is irresponsible "if we are always told that we have enemies; if enemies are always included even in children's games."

He sees a "great danger for peace" in the fact that there is "a concentration of power in the hands of a few people" and that the opinion is spreading that "force is an appropriate way to reach a beneficial goal," whereas the way of Jesus is that of disregard for force. And the bishop defends those who plead for the establishment of a "civil service alternative for military service"--the kind of service that is discussed as "social peace service" in Protestant church circles in the GDR: "We would like to speak out very clearly against the idea that plans of this kind, which originate from an honest peace commitment, are a priori attacked as illegal or anti-constitutional or as coming from the enemy."

Nevertheless, Bishop Wancke too sticks in the end to the line which so significantly separates the Catholic Church from the Protestant Church: "Our concern is not with questions of social policies or with meddling in such questions, but rather with peace and with out contribution toward securing and strengthening peace. And this is not simply a matter of social or political considerations but also a matter of the Christian way of life"--as if the two, as Wancke himself makes clear, could be separated from each other.

#### Action Group Halle

It is the Action Group Halle--not recognized by the bishops as a church group--which alone makes suggestions on how to avoid a nuclear war, which gives theological reasons for the Christian peace service, reasons that go beyond statements on individual ethics, and which recommends to the church to move out of its self-imposed blind alley through ecumenical cooperation. In an unusually sharp statement, decided at the plenary session in May, the AKH accused the church that it is "incapable of a commitment for peace" because it is caught up "in the concern for 'problem-free' relations with the state and in church building and restoration projects that at times have embarrassing aspects." As a "small flock" the church has chosen--except for citing occasional quotations from applicable documents of the world-wide church--the "wisdom of silence;" the "concern for its own identity" is an obstacle to its peace commitment. To refuse to accept this challenge, however, means "to deny coresponsibility for the creation."

The statement continues that only unconditional dealing with politics, an action method that meets with "deep-seated resentment" in the Catholic Church, can put the church in a position where it can "approve a good policy without becoming its 'amplifier' and criticize a bad policy without incurring the suspicion being opposed to the system. Because the Catholic Church in the GDR does not have this unconditional attitude, it can today do neither the one nor the other."

The AKH also criticizes the church's reluctance "to give an indication of a serious commitment to peace action in conjunction with the other Christian churches in this country." The peace commitment of Protestant churches is even "often looked at by Catholics with suspicion, is criticized indirectly as opportunism and, at the same time, as a superfluous burden on state-church relations. This attitude the statement considers worse than unecumenical



because it weakens the credibility of Christian peace commitment and peace service in society. Therefore the AKH suggests that all GDR churches put peace discussions in their mutual contacts on a firm foundation and try to arrive at joint statements and actions. In doing so they could catch up with, and encourage, a movement that is already bringing together the Christians of all confessions in the GDR on the "foundation" of their churches.

#### Theology Students Drafted

How well founded and necessary this AKH suggestion is, is made clear not only by the growing number of young Catholics who refuse (armed) military and reserves service but also by the fact that for the first time now theology students of the Erfurt Seminary have been called up for service in the NVA. Although the GDR does not in principle recognize any exception from the draft, it has been customary that after the physical examinations theology students were excused from service in the armed forces because of "health" reasons. Two candidates for the priesthood from East Berlin, who had already refused to serve in the armed forces, therefore also refused to do alternative service in a "construction unit." Therefore, they can expect a prison sentence of at least as long as the duration of military service, i.e., one year and a half.

The Catholic Church in the GDR as a whole can thus no longer restrict itself to give practical support to peace on a small private scale within family and parish. Today, in 1982, the question must be asked seriously what the Catholic Church in the GDR (not only here, but here just the same!) has ever contributed to the goal that Catholic Christians (not only they, but they too, just the same!) have learned to look at the question of war with a completely new attitude.

8889

CSO: 2300/19

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE APPROACHES TO FRG UNEMPLOYED REPORTED

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 1 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Horst Zimmermann, datelined Bonn, late June: "State Security Service Recruits Unemployed as Agents: West German Employment Ads Are Being Systematically Evaluated in the GDR--Initial Contacts Through Cover Firms"]

[Text] The GDR espionage services' "Main Administration for Intelligence Collection" (Ministry for State Security) and the "Intelligence Collection Administration" (Ministry for National Defense), maintain large offices whose staffs are employed exclusively to read the "positions wanted" ads in all major West German newspapers and to send what appear to be interesting employment offers as bait for eventual espionage recruitment. According to the findings of West German security authorities, the recruiters have intensified their exploitation of the employment situation: "They are betting on the chance that people who have been without a job for a longer period of time will be so pleased at the prospect of employment that they won't take too hard a look."

The offers come from a succession of ever new firms--sometimes from the "Bureau for Technical Research and Development," sometimes from the "Institute for Information and Statistics," at other times from one which styles itself "Allinterest." These firms all have one thing in common--they exist only on paper.

Recently, when a newly graduated production engineer was looking for his first job, a "Muehling Industrial Consultants" firm responded to his ad, offering "long-term, recession-proof employment in the Federal Republic in the research and development sector." the man was invited to an interview at the East Berlin hotel "Stadt Berlin." The interviews always take place in hotels, since the firms simply do not exist. The young engineer thought the meetingplace somewhat odd, yet went to East Berlin anyway: after all, he had been offered a job in West Germany.

In the course of the interview, it was stated that the "Muehling Industrial Consultants" could, for the moment, only offer him part-time employment. He was advised therefore to look first for a position in the development section of a West German firm. Later he could become the highly paid director of the West German liaison office for the "industrial consultants."

The engineer--like most job applicants who have been approached in this manner--reported the incident to the West German counterespionage authorities whose officials told him, "The economic system of the GDR does not allow such firms as industrial consultants." Only a very small percentage of West Germans who have received such employment offers from the GDR, have embarked on the adventure. Occasionally, however, the offer is also backed up by heavy pressure. Expenses are reimbursed for the trip to East Berlin, though on the receipt is recorded "for materials provided." Then follows the extortion: "If this receipt should fall into the hands of West German authorities..."

The recruitment espionage trainees in the Federal Republic has, in recent years become a sticky task for GDR intelligence services. The successes of the West German counterespionage service and the police have recently torn large holes in their network of agents. Filling the gaps has come to be an increasingly difficult task: many of their old tricks no longer work, having become all too familiar.

Along the "Gold Coast" there are still attractive young women who approach scientists and the employees of important firms, as well as equally dashing gentlemen who court the favor of single women, especially secretaries. Following the spectacular incidents of recent years, most of those persons who would be vulnerable have been generally sensitized to such risks. Not even an amorous interlude at the Leipzig Fair is any longer a sure bet for extortion. One West German businessman, threatened with the possibility of pornographic photos being sent to his wife, told his blackmailers: "My wife will certainly be pleased with the exciting photos."

The recruiters have therefore had to switch more and more to subtler methods. A particular favorite is an "exchange of thoughts among colleagues" on the occasion of a visit to the GDR, usually on the most harmless of pretexts. One of their newest tricks is particularly dirty: "I was given your address by chance," writes a purported woman student to West Germany. Out of this evolves a usually "private" invitation to the GDR. If the pen pal should fall in love, then the GDR secret service is already one step ahead. The fiancée cannot, of course, leave the country--unless her boyfriend performs a few services in advance.

The recruiters are also interested in West German citizens whose work may not bring them any insight into valuable or secret information. Remarked one security expert, "Their motto is: 'Even the smallest chickens drop manure.'" The newly recruited agents are often expected only to "check out" other persons who are of interest to the GDR secret services. For some forms of espionage--the discovery of character weaknesses or opportunities for blackmail--agents are frequently used who have been infiltrated into "mixed firms" which are co-owned by Soviet bloc firms. The "mixed firms" have also become active in banking and insurance, where they are in a position to gather useful data for recruiting West German nationals.

In recent years the number of successful indictments for treason, disclosure of official secrets and espionage activity has increased steadily--from 323

in 1977 to 556 last year. The resulting elimination of East bloc agents has apparently been the reason for the East German recruitment on such a grand scale so as to be able to build up new networks. The only comfort to be taken from this is the fact that the great majority of these recruitment efforts have been detected--usually because the persons approached have informed the authorities.

9878

CSO: 2300/372

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

### FUNCTIONS OF YOUTH ORGANIZATION LEADERS OUTLINED

East Berlin JUNGE GENERATION in German Vol 35 No 7, Jul 82 (signed to press 14 Jun 82) pp 3-8

[Unattributed lead article: "ABC--The Tasks of the FDJ (Free German Youth) Functionaries of the Basic Organizations']

[Text] The FDJ Secretary

He is the political leader and bears the overall responsibility for the work of the FDJ collective. He makes sure that all functionaries take part in the leadership of the FDJ collective and that the resolutions of the next higher FDJ executive are implemented, which means the study of the resolutions, the executive setting down its own measures after collective consultation, and their enforcement throughout the entire collective. He also makes sure that systematic and smooth work is done along a long-term working plan, the substance of which is determined by a campaign program as decided on; he ensures through regular personal conversations the contact with all young people in his domains, promotes political discussions and assesses the thoughts and actions of the members and young people; he ensures the participation in conferences and training by the next higher executive and informs it about results, experiences and problems in his FDJ collective. He confers constantly with the party leadership and ensures the cooperation with the executives of the other mass organizations and the state executives in accordance with legal regulations. In subdivided basic organizations, he ensures the substantive and organizational preparation and implementation of the instructions and orientations from subordinate executives, especially from the group leaders.

#### The Deputy

The deputy represents the secretary of the basic organization when he is absent. He bears a special responsibility for appropriate organizational and cadre policy in the basic organization, the political and organizational preparation and implementation of monthly membership meetings and other events, the matters of organizational policy in the membership movement of the basic organization (keeping the membership file, checking it against identity cards and, regularly, with kreis management), the orderly collection of dues according to statute (checking regularly the state of collection and handling the funds of the basic organization), the statistical reports to kreis management, and the selection and training of the cadre. He sees to it that the best FDJ members are delegated to take courses at the schools of the association and thereafter are properly assigned.

### The Agitprop Functionary

He is responsible for the political mass activity in the basic organization. Among his tasks is to propose measures to the executive for the study and analysis of resolutions, to provide the functionaries with argumentations on topical political events, to prepare substantively and organizationally and conduct talks about gaining the "good knowledge" medal (closely working together with the propagandists on this), to promote the keeping and preservation of revolutionary traditions and organize events (meetings with veterans, forums, roundtable discussions, Urania lectures, "leader rendez-vous," "party secretary rendez-vous"), and to ensure attractive publicity.

### The Cashier

He is responsible for the receipts and settlements of membership dues. He also is responsible for that every member is listed in the register and pays his membership dues up to the 8th day in a given month at the rate set down by statute, that every member buys at least one special stamp every 3 months and pays dues to the WFDY once a year, that dues are conscientiously recorded and the executive is regularly informed about the state of collection, that the membership meetings are used for checking membership books and making collections, that collections are settled punctually with the next higher executive, and that special basic organization operations (donations, collections, bazaars) are financially controlled and settled. In subdivided basic organizations, the cashier hands out the stamps for dues well ahead of time to the cashiers in subsidiary organizational units, gets their monthly accounts together and accounts for them to the next higher executive.

### The Control Post

The control post is a member of the FDJ executive and takes part on its mission and in close cooperation with the Workers and Farmers' Inspectorate and the trade union's workers control post, in controls undertaken in his own responsibility or jointly with other control organs and aimed at industrial or territorial main points of concern, and in central control operations which, limited in terms of time, concentrate on economic main points of concern. In subdivided basic organizations the FDJ executive appoints a control posts staff which has the task to prepare control assignments, to present them to the basic organization executive for decision, and to organize these controls. Its chief is a member of the basic organization executive and of the Workers' and Farmers' Inspectorate commission. In basic organization executives with three members, one executive member assumes the tasks of the FDJ control post.

### The Functionary for Socialist Competition

He mobilizes the FDJ members and young people for the fulfilment and targeted overfulfilment of the national economic plan. It is his task to see to it that topical problems in the economic activity of an enterprise are explained in the collectives and that information is constantly made available on the status of plan fulfilment, to submit to the FDJ executive proposals for the plan and competition documents in an enterprise or combine, and exercise FDJ influence on plan preparation during the plan discussion, to prepare in substance thematic

membership meetings on matters of economic development (January/February), to see to it that the youth brigades and performance comparisons among them are conducted (jointly with the trade union and the state executive), to see to it that existing youth brigades are reinforced and new ones are set up, to promote, jointly with all other agents, the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow, to enhance the proportion of young people with scientific-technical achievements, and to consult with the state executive on measures for assigning youth projects, especially from the science and technology plan. He represents the FDJ executive on the enterprise fair committee. He makes sure that occupation competition is conducted as a regular feature of the working people's competition. He analyses the outcome of occupational competition and proposes to the chief of the basic organization measures for further conducting and developing it. In basic organizations of vocational schools, the executive chooses the "functionary for socialist occupational competition."

#### The Functionary for Tourism

He sees to it that tourism is used as a still more meaningful leisure-time activity and for becoming better acquainted with our homeland and with the friendly socialist countries. He organizes interesting tourism activities and heads the enterprise commission "youth tourist." He sees to it that his collective gets opportunities for domestic and foreign travel and that all capacities are fully used. To that end, he works together with the "youth tourist" kreis commission. He sees to it that many FDJ collectives take part in the tourist mass campaign, "My homeland--the GDR," that travel to the Soviet Union, other friendly socialist countries or beautiful parts of the GDR is made available as reward for the best FDJ collectives and members, and that firm relations develop further with partnership basic organizations in friendly socialist countries and that measures are prepared for the exchange of youth delegations.

#### The Functionary for Culture

He concentrates on providing a firm place for art and culture in the life of the FDJ basic organization, on organizing events in the basic organization that meet the young people's needs for information and sociability, dance and entertainment, on assisting the managers of the youth clubs, on further promoting individual artistic activities and guiding the cultural policy and artistic initiatives of the FDJ in the basic organization (the young talents movement, the FDJ song movement, the friendship gallery and so forth), on bringing an influence to bear on the cultural life in the youth brigades and assisting them in preparing and implementing their culture and education plans, on establishing friendly relations between the basic organization collectives and young artists, and on ensuring the cooperation with industrial and territorial cultural institutions and extending the contacts with artists and creators of culture, discos, youth dance groups and the managements of culture groups, ensembles, choruses and FDJ choirs.

#### The Functionary for Pioneer and Sponsorship Work

He has the responsibility for a substantial and exciting organization of sponsorship relations with the pioneer and FDJ groups in secondary schools. He makes sure that the basic organization executive issues measures in support of the FDJ basic organization and the pioneer friendship at secondary schools and regularly checks their being fulfilled, that the FDJ collective assumes sponsorships for pioneer groups, that FDJ members run the "Under the blue flag" pioneer circle, and that FDJ members, together with pioneers, work in clubs and commissions and on staffs and manage work and interest communities.

#### The Functionary for Defense Education and Sports

He is responsible for the molding of socialist defense motivation among the young people, for their conviction and their ability to protect socialism and for their willingness to make sacrifices for the protection of our fatherland. That requires being able to assess the young people's thoughts and attitudes on national defense, to analyze them and draw inferences from them; to draw up, in concert with the GST, the armed organs and the FDJ central executive committee, proposals for effective defense policy and sports activities in the basic organization; to run the Hans Beimler Contests and to make sure that 9th and 10th grade pupils attend defense education and the boys of 9th grade, the defense training camps; to develop the kind of political activity which will make many boys opt for the officer or NCO careers; to provide effective political-ideological work in the FDJ applicants' collectives; to send off, in a dignified fashion, young people starting their military service and keep in constant contact with them while they serve. On the basis of joint sports programs between the DTSB of the GDR, the FDGB and the FDJ, he is responsible for the various sports activities in the basic organization. To that end he makes sure that an annual plan is prepared containing all sports activities in the basic organization and coordinated with the FDGB and DTSB executive committees in the enterprise, that FDJ and DTSB contests and championships are organized, and that children's and youth Spartacus Festivals are prepared in his sector.

#### The Functionary for Scientific Work (Universities, Colleges and Technical Schools)

He is responsible for FDJ activities in the scientific field, for politically directing the students' contests and the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement, for assigning FDJ practical year missions to the students, their taking part in youth projects and science study circles, rationalization and design bureaus, to solve tasks from the science and technology and the research plans in universities, colleges and technical schools, and for cooperation with basic FDJ organizations in industry, agriculture and other facilities that promote socialist cooperative efforts.

#### The Functionary for Socially Useful Activity, Study and Sponsorship Work (Polytechnical and Expanded Secondary Schools)

He proposes to the FDJ executive measures on how a creative study atmosphere is to be developed, and on how the FDJ can meet its responsibility in polytechnical instruction, during vacations and in forming sponsorships for work



Constant close touch between the chairman of the auditing commission and the basic FDJ organization executive is important. Along with the main concerns of the auditing activity they then also discuss personnel matters concerning the auditing commission. All auditing commission members have to be drawn into the control activity and constantly be further trained in political-ideological and in methodological terms.

5885

CSO: 2300/16

IDEOLOGICAL INDOCTRINATION IN YOUTH ORGANIZATION EXPLAINED

East Berlin JUNGE GENERATION in German Vol 35 No 7, Jul 82 (signed to press 14 Jun 82) pp 9-39

[Unattributed article: "ABC--Directing the Political-Ideological Work in the Basic Organizations"]

[Excerpts] The Daily Political Discussion

"Because our political-ideological work is aimed primarily at enabling the workers class and all working people to better exercise their power, it is part of practical party work that communists, wherever they are, confidently talk with the masses, explain party policy to them, and help them clarify all those issues and problems that move them" (Erich Honecker, "SED Central Committee Report to the 10th SED Congress").

Keeping Up the Discussion

Also in the youth association nothing can replace the daily political discussion with the FDJ members and all adolescents. The young generation in our country is politically interested and highly educated. It wants an open word, seeks and needs the confident discussion in its political organization. Wherever young people work, study and live, political issues are discussed every day. In these days one mainly talks about how the strengthening of our socialist fatherland and of peace can be made secure. The focal point is placed on the question how we can support the Soviet Union's peace proposals. Through conscious, honest and disciplined work, through selfless efforts on behalf of the armed protection of socialism, every young person can make his contribution to turning down the imperialist confrontation course.

Especially through daily political discussions many topical problems and issues can be clarified and the possibility arises for defining positions and shaping attitudes. We dodge no question. We have a party-minded, frank and comradely answer for each question. Every FDJ member should learn to realize that everything that is necessary, correct, good and fair to our cause also is necessary, correct, good and fair to himself (cf. FDJ Central Council Status Report to the 11th FDJ Parliament). The daily political discussion demands of us, of all FDJ functionaries, always again concretely to explain the tasks assigned by the 10th SED Congress in their relevance to youth issues and to make the implications for our daily conduct evident. For that, one must of course know the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and of the 11th FDJ Parliament.

Political argumentation starts at headquarters. There the thoughts and actions of the young people are analyzed. There one confers on the focal points and objectives for political discussions with youth, and it is being set down how our arguments can rapidly get through to all.

#### FDJ Agitators

Many basic organizations have FDJ agitators: active FDJ members or young comrades with a firm class standpoint who gained respect in their work or study collective through fine achievements and a party-minded stance, who keep up their discussions with youth and have expert, effective and persuasive arguments.

FDJ agitators are partners of the functionary for agitprop. He draws them into actually designing the wall-newspapers, the organization of youth forums, Red Rendezvous and newspaper shows and into working together with industrial broadcasting and the plant paper. In many places regular weekly meetings among the agitators to exchange opinions and experiences in the topical political situation have been found most useful.

#### FDJ Executive Tasks in Cultivating and Preserving Revolutionary Traditions

"Politics is history occurring right now. If one wants to understand the nature of politics, one must seek to get close to the nature of history" (Ernst Thaelmann).

Important aspects in the activity of our association ever since the founding of the FDJ have been the study, cultivation and preservation of revolutionary working class traditions, dealing with the history of the SED, of our fatherland and of our youth association, and the maintenance of monuments and the setting up of traditional sites. That familiarizes more and more FDJ members with the lessons of history and with the magnitude of the successes achieved in our country under working class party leadership; it expands the socialist image of history and deepens socialist historical consciousness.

Our aim is to make all young people aware of that their efforts on behalf of the shaping of the developed socialist society are a historic obligation to previous and future generations. What has been accomplished in our fatherland is the outcome of tough class struggles; it is well worth defending it against any enemy.

The following tasks bear the major emphases:

--Every functionary ought to study Erich Honecker's autobiography, "Aus meinem Leben" (From My Life), the "Geschichte der SED" (SED History), and the "Geschichte der Freien Deutschen Jugend" (FDJ History). Throughout the whole youth association we intend to produce more chronicles, contributions and the like out of our own FDJ kreis or basic organization and give access to the results in brochures, on the youth pages of local or plant newspapers, in wall-newspapers, in exhibits and traditional showcases, at youth forums and membership meetings for as many young people as possible.

--Meetings and encounters, the conversation between generations--such vivid dialogue FDJ members and pioneers hold with veterans of the working class party, heroes of earlier revolutionary struggles, of the antifascist resistance struggle and of socialist construction, are an irreplaceable source of historic knowledge. Through these meetings we want to instill in all FDJ members and pioneers respect for the veterans of class struggles and labor and encourage partnerships, cordial contacts.

--Through contesting for a name or working under the sign of a revolutionary honorific, we gain access to the time in which the model was at work, and attitudes and traits of character can become more familiar which also are the measure of our own daily conduct. As "name donors" one can select personalities from the territory, the enterprise, the enterprise group, or from the circle of activists during our country's socialist construction.

--As many memorial and commemorative sites of the revolutionary struggle of the workers movement, and of the antifascist resistance, and cemeteries for fallen Soviet soldiers, have been visited and attended by FDJ and pioneer collectives, we should now also use traditional sites of the labor youth movement, the FDJ and its Ernst Thaelmann pioneer organization for the good of our collectives. In the traditional showcases and corners of the FDJ basic organizations and pioneer friendships, along with documents and research studies on our own history or that of our revolutionary model, the SED's red banner of honor with the pictures of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck on it has been given a place of honor.

--We use jubilees, anniversaries and high points from the history of the German and international workers and workers youth movement and of the FDJ and its Ernst Thaelmann pioneer organization to draw, through emotionally effective events, parallels to topical problems, such as the struggle for peace and for strengthening our fatherland. Among others, we use the approaching 65th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, and the 100th death anniversary and the 165th birthday of Karl Marx.

To lead successfully the movement for the vivid preservation of the revolutionary traditions, we must draw general conclusions from the best experiences. We want to make constantly more intimate especially our cooperation with the committees of the antifascist resistance fighters in the GDR, the commissions for research on eastern history, and the care commissions for meritorious party veterans under the SED executive boards, the Urania boards, the universities, colleges, technical and expanded secondary schools in the territory, as well as our contact with proven and committed former functionaries of our association.

#### FDJ Tasks in Socialist Defense Education

Socialist defense education, an inseparable element of communist education, is aimed at the formation and reinforcement of the knowledge, skills, traits and attitudes that enable every young person to exercise his right and his honorable duty to the protection of peace and of the socialist fatherland.

Discussing military policy problems and the class struggle of our time is regular procedure in the political work of each FDJ collective. Each FDJ executive should be aware that socialist defense education also instills love for work and a moral-ethical, patriotic and internationalist stance.

--We confirm the historically proven truth: socialism and peace are one because socialism liberates the working people from exploitation and suppression, needs peace and defends it rigorously.

--We reinforce this realization: the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the ever closer cooperation among the states and armies of the socialist military coalition are the firm foundation for the collective protection of peace.

--We develop the following comprehension: due to the aggressive policy of imperialism and NATO's arms buildup course it is necessary to strengthen that defense capability on behalf of safeguarding peace and of favorable conditions for our fatherland's further social development.

Among the initiatives and results of the "comradeship-in-arms week" was the thematic membership meeting held under the slogan, "Peace must be defended, peace must be armed." It demonstrated how correct it is to pay much attention to the variety of political-ideological work in the basic organizations and develop further the ideological steadfastness of all boys and girls by means of constant political discussions.

On the following matters the executive should always focus there:

--What affects our young people with regard to the military protection of socialism?

--How are positions revealed in personally attending socialist defense education operations?

--What are the FDJ members' positions on the military profession, on voluntary extended-term service or with respect to friends who committed themselves to a longer term of service?

In our practical work we concentrate on providing interesting test opportunities for all boys and girls, differentiated in terms of age-groups. For the protection of our home each young person is needed as much as for the all-round strengthening of the GDR.

#### The FDJ's Hans Beimler Contest and Defense Education

According to the guidelines from the FDJ Central Council, the idea of the Hans Beimler Contest is to help form the youths' socialist defense motivation, to attract the best qualified boys to the military profession and to develop the physical capability of all boys and girls. Hans Beimler staffs have proven themselves which, through close cooperation with the GST pedagogues and sections, make sure that the contest gets organized in accordance with the growing interest

in military policy discussions and the matters of socialist national defense, the 8th grade boys' and girls' zest for experiences and test situations, and the increased demands made on physical capability and on dedication.

Always keep in mind how all the various elements hang together: defense policy work, contests in defense sports, endurance hikes. The Hans Beimler Contest also is to be used to explain the concern of defense instruction, whereby to develop the readiness among all our friends to attend theoretical and practical training with awareness, discipline and high dedication.

#### Political FDJ Influence on GST Premilitary Training and Defense Sports and on Civil Defense Units

FDJ executives at the expanded secondary schools and in vocational training bring an influence to bear on familiarizing all our friends with the purpose and objective of the GST's premilitary training and defense sports. Deliberately attending and seeking good training results in the GST then reflect an individual's defense readiness, which makes it part of active FDJ work. In the FDJ collectives' campaign programs much should be made of seeking good training results and acquiring the GST's achievement medal. The best FDJ members are, at the start of the instruction and training year, summoned to join the FDJ activists groups of the training units. They mobilize all friends for high achievements, bring an influence to bear on the contest, and also feel responsible for the intellectual-cultural life in the training camps. We intend to raise further consistently the FDJ executive initiatives for the defense education and defense sports activity of working youth, especially in the youth brigades. Many girls and young women make a contribution to national defense by actively taking part in the GDR's civil defense. We are exerting more of an influence through FDJ activists or agitators to achieve exemplary training results in the civil defense units.

#### FDJ Applicants Collectives for Military Professions

The main way in which the FDJ influences the career preparation of a new military generation is the political-ideological training and education effort in the FDJ applicants collectives for military professions. FDJ executives pay special attention to those career officer candidates who want to become political officers. They are purposefully drawn into organization work and charged with FDJ functions. The applicants assist in the "friendship" pioneer maneuvers and the FDJ's Hans Beimler Contest, take an active part in defense education, and acquire their first leadership qualifications in GST premilitary training.

(References to FDJ tasks in ensuring professional military replacement on long term, in resolution K 27/52/81).

5885

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EDITOR OF CATHOLIC PAPER OPPOSES SEPARATISM OF BASIC COMMUNITIES

Budapest UJ EMBER in Hungarian 22 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Ference Magyar, editor-in-chief of UJ EMBER: "It Is Not a Question of Battle"]

[Text] "What is unfolding in Hungary is one of the most original and interesting practical developments in Europe." This is what F. Mitterand, president of the French Republic, said of us before his visit to Hungary. Many interpreted this statement as the necessity for some type of justification by the head of a capitalist country for first visiting Hungary out of all the socialist countries. However, the words of the president of the French Republic comprised an objective and felicitous observation towards us: the good reputation and credibility of our country has spread to the different parts of the world.

I believe it is totally understandable that those in whose hearts the love of country dwells alongside the love of the Church are unable to suppress a sigh: if only we could say the same about the state of the Hungarian Catholic Church--that the restructuring, renewal and development occurring in the domestic Church since the Council are also original and worthy of attention.

Those who sigh in this way also feel that many obstacles stand in the way of the desire for the Hungarian Catholic Church to have a "good worldwide reputation" and to be considered original and interesting by others--because what we are dissatisfied with is totally different from what, for example, certain Western European churches are dissatisfied with. For us, "original and interesting" represents one thing, and it is again something different which arouses the interest of those circles. A list of "interesting" items could easily be assembled from the titles of articles concerning us which appeared in the Austrian, West German and French press during the past few years.

/We should immediately add that, in general, what is worth mentioning about the internal life of the Church (in its transformation, renewal and entire structure) does not occur clamorously--but also not in secret--nor with self-advertisement or the flashiness of window displays, but silently and seriously as the seed sprouts from the soil and the fruit ripens on the tree./

Nowadays, as we approach the end of the second decade following the Council, we can read more and more retrospective examinations and summary analyses about the results of the Council's reforms. Among these are extremely condemning judgments such as that of the British Rosemary Haughton who considers the Council outright "destructive" because it destroyed an old order and did not replace it with a workable new one.

The task of Vatican Council II was not to discard Jesus as the cornerstone or to erase the decisions of previous Councils from the pages of ecclesiastical history. The two thousand year-old Church wished to redefine itself in the light of present-day circumstances.

If we judge the results in light of the experiences gained only during the past twenty years, it is truly provoking that the initial momentum of the Council's reforms were exhausted by the end of the sixties and the hope of renewal desired so much by so many is diminishing even in the ranks of the elite. The causes for this are being sought by many in many places. It is easiest to agree with those who see the causes for the sudden standstill in that the Council dealt predominately with organizational--structural and doctrinal--questions. Prompted by a radical turning point in the era, it attempted to align the relationship of the Church to the present-day world, but it hardly dealt with the question of religion itself or the practice of a religious lifestyle. It is true that the Bishops' Synods wished to compensate for this quickly realized deficit, but without much success. Along with many other outstanding Catholic thinkers, Council experts and practical theologians, Karl Rahner also observed this one year ago at the 50th anniversary of the Austrian Pastoral Institute when in his ceremonial address he asserted the lack of a modern strategic pastoral plan for the universal Church.

/"The universal consciousness of mankind--said Rahner--has arrived at the stage of careful planning of the human future. In the knowledge of this new theoretical and practical awareness of humanity striving for unity, the Church must also plan its future in a new way and in harmony with world developments. Precisely for this reason, there is a need for a global and active pastoral plan for the universal Church."/

There were parochial churches in Europe which, after World War II, continued where, in fact, they had never left off. The Council found them in a position where they could almost immediately begin implementing the reforms. At that time, we first had to create peace and order in the internal life of the parochial churches, we had to contemplate how we could replace our lost institutional system in whose absence the implementation of the Council's reforms seemed so hopeless. Our priestly recollections [?], our seminaries our Catholic press and publishing, our eight Catholic high schools and our hesitantly and arduously developing religious instruction had to be prepared for new tasks--because, at the time, our storehouse of means consisted almost entirely of these. This is not an excuse, but we must not forget this fact when we felt dissatisfied with the results. Neither can we boast today that our Catholic institutional system had significantly expanded since then; however, we learned--and must continue to learn--to live better and more effectively with that which exists.



/If there is anything which is really a scarce commodity in the life of the Hungarian Catholic Church--even from the viewpoint of the natural and programmed secularizing processes--it is a conscious, well thought-out and effective planning towards the future of religion and religiousness. Instead of temporary and seemingly successful manipulations and tactics, we need pastoral strategies, a short summary of which has already been described many times. This is the transmission of the Hungarian Christian heritage to the new generation. Without wishing to be complete, we emphasize a few details of this crucial task./

THE PRESENTATION OF CHRISTIAN TEACHING TO THE NEW GENERATION NOT AS A LESSON BUT AS A TRUE MESSAGE OF JOY THROUGH WHICH MAN FINDS AN ANSWER TO THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS OF LIFE. Doctrinal (dogmatic) teaching is extremely important for laying the foundations of faith, but in the personal life of modern man--especially of the youth--the stories of Jesus and the experiences of meeting with Him definitely influence religious conduct, the understanding of a religious lifestyle and the realization of religious consciousness. (Those parents who even today take family religious instruction seriously can attest to this, and it is their experience that the teachings of the Bible stories have the greatest impact of developing personalities.)

THE UNIVERSAL VALUE OF CHRISTIAN CULTURE TO HUMANITY. Not only in the past but also in the present, the Church could act as a cultural factor. In the past few years, it is as though we had relegated ecclesiastical culture to museum display cases and the provinces of historic preservation and folklore specialties. In general, although perhaps certain parts are disputable, we consider the study of Laszlo Dobzsai on the condition of Church music rather noteworthy. (Contemporary cultural currents as reflected in the music of the domestic church. Culture and Community, 82, 1-2.) Although the study deals with the question of Church music, it emphasizes something very important at the same time: the culture of the Church must develop harmoniously and must continue to interact with general self-education and public education. Ecclesiastical music and art precisely illustrate how Church culture can enrich universal human civilization as long as it does not retreat into the ghetto. Nor should we restrain ourselves from the decision once and for all to eradicate those harmful tendencies which--let us not deny--still draw us to subculture, kitsch and sugary, flashy trash.

THE CHURCH MUST REGAIN ITS ORIGINAL ABILITY TO CREATE COMMUNITIES. The various communities of the Church--among them, those that are called small communities or base communities--always had a large role in serving the Church's endeavors towards rebirth. We do not mean to say that our bishops--as the bishops of other countries--would not understand these necessities and would rigidly refrain from working towards them. But it would be a grave mistake to believe that nowadays, the only and exclusive possibility for the Church in the area of community creation is the small community, with small community activities which are not directed towards the inner workings of the Church.

As Laszlo Dobzsai says in his above-mentioned study, "The true community builds onto something that stands above it, and embeds its members into it.

A community dies when it exists for itself or is constructed from itself and its members." Relating this to the situation of the Church's small communities, the justification for the existence of the small communities is only acceptable if they serve the larger community. Working towards common values and interests within smaller units can never dissolve the unity of the Church. But those aspirations which are associated with personal ambitions and desires not only destroy unity but dissipate the common good and moreover, through fanning prejudicial emotions, recruit--to use Dobzsai's words--troops, cliques and fraternizing groups. The rousing of emotions toward recruitment--whether it be through the written or the spoken word--is, in any case, always revealing. For example, on a pilgrimage of several hundred youths, a demonstration against the person of a prelate could be revealing because at times like these, group behavior becomes not a vote for persons but represents the taking of a stand on an issue. The issue in this case is the Holy Mass which the pilgrimaging youths consider the most sacred issue of the Catholic Church, not a group issue or an opportunity for demonstration.

Recently, the Spanish bishopry also took a stand on the issue of small communities that operate outside the framework of the Church, reject the jurisdiction of the bishops, are hypercritical (denunciatory) toward Church leadership, weaken the unity of the parochial church and exhibit sectarian independence regarding certain Christian teachings. (In Spain, approximately 1,300 base communities are in operation, primarily in the large cities. This condemnation was directed to 36 percent of them.) It is interesting that by no means did the Western European Catholic press attribute such sensational importance to the position taken by the Spanish bishops as it did in our case, making a storm in a water glass seem like the raging of a devastating hurricane. They also raised a question which aroused suspicion: in whose interest is it to disrupt the unity? The answer is obvious: in now way is it in the interest of the parochial church. Then--according to them--only one possible answer remains: it is in the interest of the state.

The person who imagines that at the present stage of national social, political and economic development, amid the current international tensions, it could be a "state interest" to have internal struggles raging within the various churches or, for that matter, between them, with confrontations between priests and hierarchy, laity and priests and church and state is either not familiar with or seriously underestimates the judiciousness of the leadership of the present-day Hungarian state. This would contradict the principles and, till now, the successful practice of federated policy. How far would the leadership of state and society go with an ally that is divided from within?

/When we talk about alliances, only a maliciously hostile attitude could interpret this as an ideological alliance, a collaboration created to blur the fundamental differences of the two systems of thought. Alliances exist for what is done for the universal benefit of man, country and humanity./

If here--or anywhere else in the world--the Church joins a coalition that promotes the common good and takes this task seriously, it witnesses its

loyalty to the teachings of Jesus Christ, to itself and to its original mission. This is also evident from the teachings of the Council, and the same can be found in the texts of the encyclicals Pope John Paul II--and his immediate predecessors--addressed to the hierarchy and faithful of the Hungarian Catholic Church. And where the papal encyclicals and exhortations touch on the renewal of the parochial church and its internal management, our government considers an internal affair of the Church.

He who believes that Hungarian Marxist atheism has undergone some sort of mystical internal transformation, has given up, unnoticed, its fundamental ideological premises and is now already reborn from top to bottom, applauding a quantitatively and qualitatively growing Church and some sort of religious renaissance, would be deluding himself. This is out of the question! However, we must recognize that the greater fraction of our country's population is religious and that this situation will not change from one day to the next.

This, however, critically depends on us. Considering how to plan our future and fulfill our mission in passing on our Christian heritage are thoughts originating from Saint Stephen. For us this is not a question of battle, nor is it primarily an "institutional" matter. In the strictest sense of the word, it will be decided "in house" whether twenty years from now there will be children and youth who clasp their hands to pray in Hungary.

'9956

CSO: 2500/10

ROMANIA

DECREE ON MINISTRY OF WOOD INDUSTRIALIZATION, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 84, 20 Sep 82 pp 1-11

[Decree of the Council of State regarding the organization and operation of the Ministry of Wood Industrialization and Construction Materials]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. The Ministry of Wood Industrialization and Construction Materials carries out the party's and state's policies in the area of exploiting and processing wood, cellulose and paper and construction materials, ensuring the higher use of wood materials, other raw materials, materials, fuels and energy and the broadening and continuing diversification of the raw materials and materials base.

Article 2. - The Ministry of Wood Industrialization and Construction Materials [hereafter referred to as the Ministry] serves as the central coordinating organ for activities in its field with regards to all the socialist units subordinate to central or local state organs, as well as cooperatist and public organizations.

Article 3. - The Ministry leads, guides and reviews the activities of the industrial centrals and its other subordinate units, and is responsible, as the plan holder, for the achievement of the plan in its field of activity by all these units.

Article 4. - The Ministry ensures in its field of activity the implementation of laws and decrees, as well as the decisions of the Council of Ministers.

Article 5. - The Ministry cooperates with the other ministries and central organs, as well as local organs, for the purpose of carrying out its attributes.

Chapter II

Attributes

Article 6. - The Ministry has the following principal attributes:

A. With Regards to the Exploitation of Wood Materials

Article 7. - The Ministry ensures the achievement of the provisions in the National Program for the Conservation and Development of Forestry Resources, with regards to the exploitation of wood materials, to which end:

- a) it is responsible, together with the Ministry of Silviculture, for the placement and use of the amounts of wood materials that are to be exploited each year in accordance with forestry management, plan tasks and legal regulations;
- b) it organizes and carries out the exploitation and start of production of wood materials in accordance with the provisions in the five year and annual plans; it ensures the exploitation, sorting and higher use of woods that are from indigenous species of high economic value;
- c) it is responsible for the strict implementation of the legal norms and provisions regarding cutting;
- d) it gives priority to the exploitation of wood materials that are brought down by wind or snow;
- e) it ensures, through the appropriate organization of production activities, the protection of the forests in the regions bordering forest exploitation;
- f) it takes measures to avoid, in any form, the degradation of the land and forest resources on the lands where exploitation projects and forestry construction are being carried out;
- g) it organizes cooperative actions with agricultural production cooperatives for the exploitation of wood materials, especially those in places that are hard to access, as well as for the carrying out of other projects;
- h) it is responsible for the complete exploitation of wood materials and the cleaning and clearing of those lands that have been exploited within the timeframes established in the exploitation authorization;
- i) it ensures the cleaning of the lands that are exploited and takes measures to turn over these lands to the forestry units for the purpose of the natural or artificial regeneration of the forests.

Article 8. - The Ministry establishes, together with the Ministry of Silviculture, the transportation installations and other means that must be created for the purpose of ensuring accessibility needed for the proper administration of the forest resources, the efficient exploitation of wood materials and the avoidance of the degradation of forest resources and the land, to which end:

- a) it establishes, together with the Ministry of Silviculture, the placement of forest roads and railroads and other installations for transportation that are necessary to the exploitation of wood materials;
- b) it ensures the design and construction of forest roads and railroads under good conditions, as well as other transportation installations, making maximum use of local resources while respecting strictly legal provisions and avoiding the degradation of bordering regions;
- c) it ensures, together with the Ministry of Silviculture, the placement and construction, on the basis of typical designs, of housing for workers and shelters for working animals in forestry exploitation, which, after completion of the projects, are turned over to the forestry units in an appropriate condition for use;
- d) it is responsible during exploitation for the maintenance and repair of forest roads and railroads;
- e) at the conclusion of exploitation, it turns over forest roads in an appropriate condition for use.

Article 9. - The Ministry is responsible for the complete and higher use of the planned wood materials and the reduction of technological losses and use of small dimension wood, branches, needles and bark in the economic circuit, to which end:

- a) it ensures the spread of the application of exploitation technologies - treetops and long and thin trunks - as well as the sorting and basic processing in pre-industrialization centers for wood materials that are exploited;
- b) it is responsible for a permanent increase in the indices for the industrialization of wood materials and the percentage of workable wood for veneer, panels and lumber;
- c) in sorting and pre-industrialization centers and in final depots, it organizes the basic processing of small-dimensioned wood, branches, needles and bark for the purpose of obtaining essential oils, ground needles, compost, charcoal and pyrolignous waters, as well as the delivery of these items in their raw state to the processing industry in accordance with approved programs.

Article 10. - The Ministry is required to ensure the exploitation of wood materials and other products with reduced levels of material and labor consumption for the purpose of achieving increased economic efficiency, to which end:

- a) it promotes advanced work technologies of high productivity and economic efficiency having reduced levels of fuel consumption;
- b) it is responsible for increasing the percentage of cable lines and other gravitational means of collection materials;

c) it ensures the extension of the use of draught horses in the collection of wood and the greater involvement of agricultural cooperatist units, agricultural associations and private teamsters in this action on the basis of contracts;

d) it ensures the mechanization of difficult operations in forestry exploitation and the technological transportation of wood through the continuing improvement of performance by technological equipment and installations, as well as the means of transport;

e) it is responsible for the organization of production and labor, generalizing the method of concentrating means and manpower for the purpose of having the rational use of them and continuing to increase labor productivity.

#### B. With Regards to the Industrialization and Processing of Wood

Article 11. - The Ministry is responsible for increasing the degree of use of wood and for developing and diversifying the production of types of wood having a high degree of processing, giving priority to those that will provide increased value per cubic meter of wood materials that are used, on the basis of approved plans and programs, for the purpose of meeting domestic needs and export levels.

Article 12. - The Ministry ensures the development and diversification of the production of lumber, plywood, panels, veneer, chipboard and wood fiberboard in accordance with raw material resources, pursuing the continuing reduction in consumption of wood materials per unit of product, to which end:

a) it is responsible for the use of existing facilities and the development of new facilities for the purpose of providing the outlined physical production noted in approved plans and programs;

b) by improving production technologies and introducing technical progress, it ensures the growth of efficiency, the reduction of thicknesses, the reduction of consumption norms per unit of product and the growth of labor productivity and the continuing decrease in production costs;

c) it is responsible for increasing the percentage of reuseable wood resources in the total amount of raw materials used in the production of wood panels, tanning products, furfuroles and fodder remains;

d) it ensures the growth in the percentage of high quality classes for increasing the return obtained from a cubic meter of processed wood materials;

e) it pursues the full use of wood resources from valuable indigenous species for the purpose of reducing the importation of exotic woods for the production of esthetic veneers and large elements for furniture production;

f) it is responsible for extending the use of non-conventional energy in the natural drying of lumber for the purpose of saving primary fuels and electrical energy.

Article 13. - The Ministry ensures the development and diversification of the production of furniture through the higher use of wood in the production process, the improvement of functional and construction parameters and the continuing reduction of consumption norms, to which end:

- a) it is responsible for the efficient use of existing facilities and the development of new facilities in order to provide the levels outlined in the sole national economic-social development plan and the approved programs for the purpose of meeting domestic needs and increasing the amounts exported;
- b) it ensures the growth in the degree of wood used in the production of furniture by increasing the percentage of art-quality furniture among the total amount of production, as well as by producing new types of furniture of our own design which will, at the same time, also ensuring an increase in the functionality, quality and esthetic nature of this furniture;
- c) it draws up standards regarding limiting dimensions and categorizes the component elements of furniture for the purpose of decreasing the consumption of wood materials, product weight and having a good correlation between these dimensions and the housing space that is built;
- d) together with the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, the Ministry of Machine-Tools, Electrotechny and Electronics and the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry, it ensures the assimilation and production of laquers, paints, colors, enamels, dyes, pigments, adhesives, plastic elements, fabrics, cloth, mirrors, windows, polyurethane foam, fill materials, colored metals and aluminum, cutting tools, portable devices and specific equipment in order to continue to improve quality and increase the furniture's competitiveness on foreign markets;
- e) it is responsible for ensuring the production of component elements from lumber, plywood, panels, veneer, chipboard and accessories in correlation with the dimensional standards for furniture, increasing efficiency, reducing consumption, decreasing material costs and increasing economic efficiency;
- f) it is responsible for the modernization of production technologies and the introduction of technical progress for the purpose of using certain standardized and modulated construction systems in the production of furniture and the extension of the use of molded and layered product types, as well as finishing procedures, with reduced levels of chemical materials consumption that will lead, at the same time, to the continuing increase of labor productivity;
- g) through annual balances and together with the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets, it ensures the creation of standardized levels of stocks of wood materials used in the production of furniture for the purpose of reducing the consumption of thermal energy used in the drying process.



Article 14. - The Ministry ensures the development and diversification of the production of doors-windows, prefabricated houses, musical instruments, boats, sporting articles, school supplies, packaging, artisan items and consumer goods for the purpose of meeting domestic needs and export levels, to which end:

a) it is responsible for using existing facilities and developing new facilities for the purpose of ensuring the physical production outlined in approved plans and programs;

b) it ensures the selection and full use of high quality workable wood from spruce, ash, maple and linden tree species in order to broaden the material base necessary for the production of musical instruments, sports articles, boats and school supplies;

c) it is responsible for the modernization of production technologies and the introduction of technical progress in the production processes for prefabricated houses, doors-windows, musical instruments, boats, sports articles, school supplies, parquet, packaging, artisan items and consumer goods for the purpose of diversifying production, increasing labor productivity, improving quality and reducing production costs;

d) in the production of parquet, packaging, artisan items and consumer goods, it ensures the ever greater use of reuseable and recoverable wood resources for the purpose of increasing the degree of using wood materials and increasing economic efficiency.

#### C. With Regards to the Production of Cellulose, Paper and Cardboard

Article 15. - In its position as coordinator at the level of the national economy, the Ministry is responsible for the development and diversification of the production of cellulose, paper, cardboard, pasteboard, items made of paper and cardboard in order to provide for domestic needs and export levels, as well as to reduce imports, on the basis of approved plans and programs.

The Ministry is responsible for the development and modernization of cellulose production facilities for the purpose of diversifying product types in order to provide the production of paper, cellulose, cardboard and cellulose threads and fibers, to which end:

a) it ensures the achievement of the programs for chemical and technical cellulose, as well as the modernization of existing facilities;

b) it is responsible for the higher use of wood materials in the process of producing cellulose, achieving a complex chemicalization for the purpose of obtaining, in addition to the basic products, fodder remains, lignosulfurous products, furfuroles, methanol and raw thallus oils, and, after using the useful substances, obtaining fuels for the production of thermal and electrical energy;

c) it ensures the use of small-dimension wood and branches in the cellulose production process;

d) together with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, it is responsible for the collection and use of stalks from wheat, barley and reeds in the production process for cellulose and paper.

Article 16. - The Ministry ensures the development of the production and assimilation of new types of paper, to which end:

a) it ensures the reduction in the weights of all types of paper, producing an increase in the size of the paper obtained from the same amount of raw materials;

b) it is responsible for improving the types of paper by treating them with different chemical substances for the purpose of reducing the consumption of cellulose from resinous plants and using a higher percentage of mechanical paste from deciduous trees;

c) together with the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets, it ensures the collection and the greatest possible use of reuseable paper resources for the purpose of saving on wood and cellulose and reducing the material costs of paper production.

Article 17. - The Ministry takes measures for the development of technical paper production for the purpose of providing amounts for domestic consumption and exports and reducing imports, to which end:

a) it is responsible for the assimilation of new types of technical paper for air and oil filters, separators, batteries, the electrotechny industry, the data industry and diagrams, carrying out a micro-production for these types, and for the construction of new facilities for high volume types;

b) it is responsible for the production of special anti-stick and self-adhering papers and types of paper resistant to humidity and greases.

Article 18. - The Ministry ensures the production of cardboard and pasteboard necessary to the national economy in accordance with approved plans, improving their quality and types, to which end:

a) it ensures the treatment of cardboard surfaces by way of new procedures and technologies for the purpose of increasing their quality and economic efficiency;

b) it is responsible for using waste, semi-chemical paste and mechanical paste from softwood species trees in greater proportions;

c) it ensures the production of certain new types of corrugated cardboard that have micro-corrugations and are water resistant, duplex cardboards and marbled cardboard;

d) as the coordinator of the production and consumption of paper and cardboard packaging, it ensures and reviews the rational use of these items in accordance with the types of use for the purpose of reducing the amounts of paper and cardboard made of cellulose, pursuing the more accentuated use of recoverable materials.

Article 19. - The Ministry ensures the diversification of the production of items made from paper and cardboard for domestic needs and for those products slated for export, to which end:

- a) it ensures the production of diverse types of notebooks with covers made of upgraded materials, with a wide range of ruled paper;
- b) it ensures the improvement of the quality of paper sacks by increasing their resistance to handling and their printing in accordance with the user's requirements;
- c) it achieves the production of packaging made from corrugated, duplex and triplex cardboard and pasteboard in those dimensions and according to schedules requested by consumers and correlated with the type of use.

Article 20. - The Ministry is responsible for the modernization of cellulose and paper installations that are large consumers of materials and energy in order to reduce consumption, to which end:

- a) in the technological processes of paper and cellulose production, it ensures the use of non-conventional energy sources, heat pumps and the recovery of secondary energy for the purpose of reducing the consumption of primary fuels;
- b) it is responsible for the full use of bark and sawdust resulting from cleaning and cutting operations in the production of thermal and electrical energy.

#### D. With Regards to the Cement Industry and Other Binding Materials

Article 21. - The Ministry fills the position of coordinator at the level of the national economy regarding the development and diversification of the production of cement and other binding materials, as well as asbo-cement, for the purpose of providing the necessary amounts for domestic use and exports.

Article 22. - The Ministry is responsible for the development and modernization of production facilities under conditions of continuing to reduce energy consumption in the binding materials industry, to which end:

- a) it ensures the continuing growth of the production of cement on those lines that operate using the dry procedure, as well as the appropriate modernization of other production lines for the reduction of energy consumption;
- it takes measures to increase the level of use of production capacities in those lines in operation by improving the quality of refractory bricks, and it

provides, together with the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry, parts and subassemblies of increased reliability and pursues the operation of equipment under conditions of complete safety;

- it is responsible for the full and efficient use of facilities that have just been put into operation and the attainment of the projected parameters within timeframes;

b) it takes measures to introduce new technologies for the purpose of replacing superior primary fuels with solid fuels, as well as for the recovery of reuseable energy resources resulting from burned gases;

c) it ensures the continuing growth of the use of supplemental materials stemming from reuseable materials from other industries in the production of cement;

d) it is responsible for achieving the full range of types of cement for construction, prefabrication work, hydrotechnical construction and aggressive environments and for the extraction of petroleum and gases, as well as for export;

e) it ensures the categorizing and specialization of units having tasks for export, pursuing the best use of transportation and obtaining an appropriate level of efficiency;

f) it takes measures, in collaboration with other ministries and with the Department for Construction Abroad, to draw up projects, as well as provide the technical assistance needed to build certain cement factories abroad;

g) it ensures the continuing growth of the production of lime on those lines that operate using the regenerative procedure and the appropriate reduction of production obtained in high furnances;

h) it ensures the diversification of lime and plaster products for the purpose of obtaining certain new product types that will lead to an increase in labor productivity and a reduction in the costs involved in their use by the consumer.

Article 23. - The Ministry organizes and provides the raw materials necessary for the production of binding materials and makes deliveries to the users in the economy, to which end:

a) it carries out geological correction projects, and it draws up annual exploitation plans in accordance with the raw material balances in our own quarries;

b) it establishes the technologies for above-ground mining by way of the introduction of modern mining methods using drilling equipment and materials to create explosions and by way of the growth of work safety in mining;

c) it completes documentation and approves homologation studies on the reserves of raw materials made by the National Commission for Geological Reserves;

d) together with the Ministry of Mines, it ensures the approval of documentation for carrying out massive explosions and it takes measures to supervise and carry out these explosions.

Article 24. - The Ministry is responsible for the development and diversification of asbo-cement products for the purpose of continuing to reduce the importation of asbestos, to which end:

a) it establishes and implements new production formulas for products made of asbo-cement, ensuring the efficient use of all varieties of asbestos, as well promoting replacements;

b) it ensures the diversification of asbo-cement products for the purpose of obtaining new replacement types for those that are now imported.

#### E. With Regards to the Construction Materials Industry

Article 25. - As the coordinator at the level of the national economy, the Ministry is responsible for the development and diversification of the production of reinforced concrete prefabricated items, bricklaying materials, thermo-phono and hydro-insulating materials, fine ceramic products, steel and metals for sanitary fixtures, finishing materials for walls and floors and mineral aggregate for construction for the purpose of providing the necessary amounts for domestic use and for exports.

Article 26. - The Ministry is responsible for the development of production in accordance with the sole national economic-social development plan and the achievement of the provisions in the special programs for those groups of products which it coordinates, to which end:

a) it ensures the territorial development of production in the sub-branches of the construction materials industry in order to reduce transport distances and supply costs;

b) together with the directing organs in construction, it takes measures to assimilate and introduce new materials and construction elements having higher levels of performance and reduced levels of energy and material consumption;

c) it ensures the introduction of technologies and installations for using recoverable material and energy resources stemming from their own technological processes or from those in other sub-branches, pursuing the replacement of superior primary fuels with solid fuels and new sources in the burning processes involving indirect flames and in thermal treatment processes;

d) together with the Ministry of Geology, it is responsible for geological research and the identification of new reserves of natural deposits for the production of materials and mineral aggregates for construction, in order to ensure the continuity of production.

Article 27. - The Ministry is responsible for the efficient use of production facilities in the cement prefabrication industry and the improvement of production technologies in order to reduce material and energy consumption, in parallel with an increase in the qualitative performance of these items, to which end:

a) it ensures the reduction of the consumption of fuels by limiting production during the winter, the introduction of plasticizers and the extension of the use of the thermal treatment process by using the exothermic properties of cement and solar energy;

b) it ensures the reduction in the consumption of cement by adding ashes stemming from thermal power stations;

c) it ensures the redesign of items, together with the directing organs in construction, in order to reduce the weight of items and the consumption of the materials involved;

d) together with the directing organs in construction, it is responsible for the adoption of certain technical solutions for the improvement of the thermal insulation properties of panels for housing and for the increase in the degree of finishing by way of industrialization.

Article 28. - The Ministry is responsible for the development of the production of bricklaying materials having reduced levels of energy costs and production costs, to which end:

a) it ensures the reduction of the consumption of superior primary fuels by putting sawdust into the clays used, as well as adding coal slag and poor quality coal;

b) it is responsible for the development of the production of bricklaying materials having a content made up of ashes from thermal power stations, furnace slag, basaltic cinders and light natural rocks that are obtained with reduced levels of energy consumption.

Article 29. - The Ministry is responsible for the development of the production of finishing and insulating materials in a broad range of products having an efficient use of in-country raw materials and a reduced level of energy consumption in order to meet the necessary amounts for domestic use and for exports, to which end:

a) it ensures the higher use of raw materials, materials, fuels and energy in fine ceramics production;

b) it takes measures, together with the Ministry of Geology, to carry out geological research for the purpose of identifying new reserves of kaolin, refractory clays and sands needed in the production of fine ceramics;

c) it organizes the research, homologation and opening of new quarries of marble and ornamental rock for the development and diversification of production for the purpose of better using natural resources for exports and domestic uses;

d) it ensures the diversification of the range of varieties of thermal insulating materials, using natural resources, for the purpose of reducing energy consumption in production and use.

Article 30. - The Ministry is responsible for the balance development throughout the country of the production of mineral aggregates for construction, at reduced cost levels for production and transportation, to which end:

a) it ensures the development of production for the balancing of consumption by using the resources throughout the country for the purpose of reducing transport distances and construction project costs;

b) together with the Ministry of Geology, it organizes the homologation and research into new deposits of mineral aggregates in quarries and pits in order to provide a continuity in production, within the limits of certain minimal distances for transporting them to consumers;

c) it is responsible for reducing the consumption of fuels by limiting technical auto transports and extending the use of continuous belt and hydraulic transport systems.

F. With Regards to the Production of Equipment, Cutting Tools, Assembly Elements, Metal Working and Spare Parts, Providing Repairs and Maintaining Equipment and Installations

Article 31. - The Ministry ensures the development of the production of equipment, cutting tools, assembly elements, sanding grit, grinding materials and specific spare parts in accordance with the development of the sub-branches of the ministry and with the approval of the Coordinating Council for Profiling, Specializing and Cooperating in the Machine Building Industry and the Metallurgical Industry, to which end:

a) it is responsible for achieving the necessary numbers of equipment, assembly elements and spare parts for the sectors that work with wood and process wood, cellulose and paper and for construction materials and installations in accordance with the type and specialization of their own units and, together with the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry and the Ministry of the Machine-Tool, Electrotechny and Electronics Industry, high performance and complex equipment, installations and machinery;

- b) it takes measures to design and continue to improve the operational parameters of equipment and installations for the purpose of increasing their productivity and the level of mechanization and automation of the operations that they perform;
- c) it ensures the redesign and production of equipment and installations in its own production for the purpose of reducing the consumption of the materials involved;
- d) it provides the technologies for and the reconditioning of all spare parts made for the equipment produced in its own units and spare parts for equipment produced outside the ministry which can be handled on the machine-tools that it has;
- e) through its own units and together with the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry and the Ministry of the Machine-Tool, Electrotechny and Electronics Industry, it ensures the assimilation of spare parts, sub-assemblies and equipment for those pieces of equipment and installations that have been imported.

Article 32. - The Ministry accomplishes the production designs for those pieces of equipment and installations that are made in its own units and the technical designs for those pieces of equipment and installations that are built in the specialized units of other ministries.

Article 33. - The Ministry is responsible for carrying out current and capital repairs on the equipment and installations built in its own units, carrying out repairs on its own technological lines and, together with the specialized units of other ministries, carrying out on repairs on equipment, machinery and installations of unusual complexity, to which end:

- a) it organizes maintenance and operation activities on equipment and installations under conditions of safety;
- b) it takes measures to draw up plans for repairs while adhering to the norms regarding the operating cycle between two repair jobs on its equipment and installations;
- c) it ensures the repair work, cooperation and collaboration with its own units and with other ministries in order to produce quality spare parts and sub-assemblies on a timely basis;
- d) it takes measures to draw up technical documentation for capital repairs on equipment, technical lines and machinery that are of great complexity, and completes designs to increase the operational parameters of equipment and installations during capital repairs;
- e) it takes technical and organizational measures in order to shorten the period of downtime during overhauls and repairs on equipment and installations and to carry out work of an appropriate quality;



f) it takes measures to recover equipment and parts for the purpose of reconditioning and reusing spare parts, subassemblies and equipment stemming from repair operations and the disassembly of equipment and machinery taken out of operation.

Article 34. - The Ministry is responsible for achieving the necessary amount of metal work and metallic accessories for furniture and railings in a diversified, esthetic and functional variety that are of good quality in order to provide these for domestic use and for export, to which end:

a) it takes measures to design and fully produce the sizes, types and dimensions of metal work needed for the production of furniture, railings and other finished products, under conditions of high quality and high economic efficiency;

b) together with the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, it provides the materials and components needed for the production of products made from associated materials and with diversely colored metallic and plastic coverings that are resistant to atmospheric agents when in use;

c) it takes measures to modernize production technologies for the purpose of reducing the consumption of scarce and imported materials.

#### G. With Regards to the Rational Use of Primary Fuels and Electrical Energy

Article 35. - The Ministry is responsible for the more accentuated reduction of the energy consumption and the rational use of primary fuels in the production of its products, to which end:

a) it ensures the modernization of energy-intensive technologies for the purpose of reducing specific levels of consumption and placing these levels at the levels of performance technologies achieved at the national and international scene;

b) it is responsible for the more accentuated reduction of the use of superior primary fuels and, on a priority basis, petroleum fuels used in indirect flame burning processes and in producing thermal technological energy by gradually replacing or transforming installations and equipment to the use of solid fuels and wood resources that cannot be industrialized;

c) in accordance with approved programs, it ensures the development of facilities and installations for the use of solar, wind and geothermal energy in those processes for drying and thermally treating products, and the development of the production of electrical energy through the use of the hydraulic energy of waterways that have a reduced energy potential and their own thermo-electric power plants;

d) it is responsible for the more accentuated reduction of thermal energy in the drying and thermal treatment processes for wood materials, prefabrications, bricklaying materials, paper and cardboard through the more accentuated use of non-conventional energy sources;

e) it ensures the design and production of installations and equipment for the recovery and reuse of potential energy resources from the binding materials industry, construction materials, cellulose, paper and pressed wood boards for the purpose of reducing specific consumption levels and the consumption of primary fuels.

Article 36. - The Ministry is responsible for the more accentuated reduction of the consumption of vehicle fuels used in the exploitation and transportation processes involving wood materials and primary mineral materials, to which end:

a) it takes measures to use draught animals and other means to a greater degree in the collection of wood materials in all areas accessible to them;

b) it ensures the expansion of the use of cable installations in the process of removing nearby wood materials, especially in places difficult to access;

c) it extends the use of gravitational transport in all limestone quarries by using rollers between the different working levels;

d) it extends the use of conveyer transportation for mineral raw materials in quarries of limestone, clays and mineral aggregates from the extraction point to the loading and processing stations;

e) it extends the use of hydraulic extraction and transportation systems for mineral aggregate used in construction;

f) it extends the forest railroad system for the transport of wood materials for the purpose of reducing the amount of vehicle transportation.

H. With Regards to Export and International Economic Cooperation Activities

Article 37. - The Ministry ensures the achievement of foreign trade and international economic cooperation activities in accordance with the approved plans and programs, to which end:

a) it is responsible for the regular achievement of the physical production slated for export under quality conditions;

b) it ensures the surveying of foreign markets, and completes market studies for the principal products on the ministry's export list for the purpose of directing production to satisfy the requirements of the foreign markets from the point of view of quality, functionality and economic efficiency;

- c) it ensures full contracting for the amount of goods in accordance with the provisions of the foreign trade plan;
- d) it provides order and delivery instructions to the producer enterprises within a useful timeframe for the purpose of regularly achieving the production slated for export;
- e) it provides the transportation needed to forward products for export in accordance with the timeframes and conditions of the contracts;
- f) it ensures the permanent improvement of the efficiency of export activities through the production of products that have a high degree of processing, qualitatively superior parameters and reduced production costs, as well as by obtaining certain superior foreign prices.

Article 38. - The Ministry establishes measures to reduce imports, to which end:

- a) it analyzes the import requirements of the producer centrals and units, establishes the necessary amounts of imports on the basis of specific consumption and ensures the achievement of assimilation programs;
- b) it ensures the contracting for and achievement of imports in accordance with the import plan, under conditions of advantageous payments and with products in the export plan.

Article 39. - The Ministry initiates actions for bilateral or multilateral cooperation that will ensure the promotion of exports of finished products, machinery, equipment and services in order to obtain stable sources of raw materials under conditions of maximum efficiency, to which end:

- a) it draws up technical-economic substantiations and points of view on these actions for all participation in economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation actions;
- b) it organizes and is responsible for activities to set up joint commercial and production companies abroad and in-country, under conditions of maximum efficiency; it participates in negotiations with foreign partners, and it presents a point of view on the draft contracts for association, statutes and other documents needed to create these joint companies, which are then presented for approval in accordance with the regulations in effect;
- c) it ensures efficient activities in the bases and warehouses through which the principal import and export products move, pursuing the regular and lowest-possible-cost achievement of exports and the use of storage space at maximum capacity, including by way of renting these spaces to the foreign partners for the purpose of storing those goods slated for export;

## I. With Regards to Scientific Research and Technological Engineering Activities

Article 40. - The Ministry is responsible for the orientation, organization and management of research and technological engineering activities in its subordinate units, and it ensures the use of the results of scientific research in production unit activities.

Article 41. - Together with the National Council for Science and Technology, the ministry draws up plans for scientific research, technological development and the introduction of technical progress, including subjects that will ensure the application of the newest advances of science and technology in the field of wood, paper and cellulose, cement and construction materials, and take measures to fulfill plan tasks on-time.

Article 42. - The Ministry ensures the orientation of research for the purpose of having a higher and complete use of wood and increasing the areas and efficiency of use, to which end:

- a) it is responsible for the scientific substantiation of work techniques and methods that ensure harmony between silvicultural requirements and those of exploiting the forests, concomitantly with an increase in the indices for the industrialization of wood materials and the growth of the proportion of naturally regenerated forests;
- b) it pursues the finding of new solutions for using the lesser used indigenous species in the achievement of superior tree types that will provide products having a higher degree of processing and a higher use value;
- c) it pursues the elaboration of advanced technologies and the production of new materials in the furniture industry and for other finished products that will ensure an increase in the quality and competitiveness of these items, under conditions of reducing the consumption of massive wood and the broader use of substitute materials and certain finishing and upholstery materials made from indigenous raw materials and materials;
- d) it ensures the diversification of the production of varieties that incorporate wood by way of techniques and means that will permit the use of reuseable wood resources, thus leading to the continuing growth of the level of use of wood materials.

Article 43. - The Ministry is responsible for the achievement of research in the field of the cellulose and paper industry that will primarily lead to the reduction of the consumption of wood materials and energy, the assimilation of new products in order to reduce imports and the growth of the quality of products, to which end:

- a) it ensures the elaboration of new technologies and the modernization of existing ones in order to increase efficiency in the production of cellulose

and paper and to reduce the consumption of raw materials and materials and energy, as well as to use small-dimension wood and used paper;

b) together with the institutes of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, it ensures the achievement of certain supporting materials through which increased efficiency will be obtained in retaining fibers, the increase in the resistance of paper having a lower percentage of cellulose from resins and the production of lower weight papers.

Article 44. - The Ministry is responsible for carrying research for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the use of all useful substances from wood materials subjected to chemicalization, as well as from wood resources recovered from mechanical processing, ensuring adherence to the provisions in the wood chemicalization program, to which end:

a) it pursues the improvement of wood hydrolysis technologies for the purpose of obtaining fodder remains, methanol and diverse sugars;

b) it provides the technologies to use pyrolignous waters resulting from the charcoal production process in order to obtain certain distillation products needed in the national economy;

c) it establishes technological solutions for obtaining furfuroles and methanol from prehydrolysis substances stemming from the production of chemical cellulose;

d) it ensures the production of fodder remains from residual alkaline solutions stemming from the production of chemical cellulose from beech wood;

e) it organizes the processing of residual alkaline solutions stemming from the cellulose factories that dissolved lignin from wood in order to obtain fodder remains, furfurole and lignosulfuric products;

f) it ensures the use of the sugars contained in the waters stemming from the production of fibrous plywoods by converting them into fodder remains;

g) it provides the technologies for using small-dimension wood in order to obtain tanin, fodder remains, methanol, wood meal and charcoal.

Article 45. - The Ministry is responsible for the introduction of technical progress and advanced technologies in the cement and construction materials industries, to which end:

a) it ensures the achievement of technologies for the production of cement using precalcinated substances and coals and the production of new types of special and colored cements in order to provide the necessary amounts to the economy and for exports;

b) together with the Central Institute for Research, Design and Direction in Construction, it is responsible for the development and diversification

of the production of prefabricated concrete items having a higher degree of equipment and finishing out of the factory and the production of new construction elements having superior qualities for reducing the weight of construction items and energy and transport consumption levels;

c) it ensures the extension of production technologies for bricklaying materials through the use of local materials - volcanic rocks, diatomites, cinders, soft limestone and others, as well as reuseable materials stemming from other industries, such as waste ash, slag and others;

d) it ensures the diversification and production of new hydro-insulating and thermal-insulating materials and the modernization of existing technologies in order to reduce their energy consumption.

Article 46. - The Ministry is responsible for and pursues through design work the reduction in the costs of investments and material and energy consumption by establishing the most efficient technological and construction solutions that are comparable to those used on the international level.

Article 47. - The Ministry coordinates and is responsible for all activities to standardize technologies and technological lines and installations, as well as the products in the field of the wood industry and construction materials, to which end:

a) it is responsible for the selection and design of the most efficient solutions to complete investment projects, seeing that these solutions promote new things and reduce material and energy consumption;

b) it ensures the selection of optimum solutions in order to obtain good quality products, using domestic raw materials, that are competitive on the foreign market and that will satisfy the needs of the national economy.

#### J. Other Attributes

Article 48. - The Ministry draws up studies and programs regarding the proportions, levels, rates and directions of annual and future development for its branches and sub-branches, keeping in mind their role in the overall national economy and the trends and progress made in the world.

For the purpose of correlating its plan tasks with the production capacities and pursuing the achievement of planned production, the Ministry:

a) assigns economic and financial plan indicators to subordinate units;

b) ensures in its field of activities the full use of production capacities, the growth of use indices for available time, the appropriate loading of technological equipment, installations and power equipment, and the elimination of bottlenecks;

- c) is responsible for the achievement of planned physical and value production;
- d) draws up programs for production cooperation in its subordinate units and with the units of other ministries;
- e) takes efficient measures to profile, specialize and concentrate production by units;
- f) establishes, according to law, measures regarding worker safety for the purpose of preventing work accidents and professional illnesses, as well as for the continuing improvement of living conditions;
- g) is responsible for inventions and innovations and is involved in the spread of the most important achievements; it makes proposals regarding problems in categorization and standardization.

Article 49. - The Ministry is responsible for the achievement of investments in accordance with approved programs and plans, to which end:

- a) it draws up technical-economic documentation while adhering to the normative acts in effect, and ensures the application of typical designs for technologies, equipment and construction;
- b) it provides the technical-material base for the on-time achievement of investment projects;
- c) it is responsible for putting new facilities into operation and attaining the projected parameters within planned timeframes.

Article 50. - The Ministry ensures the coordination of activities to organize production and labor, to which end:

- a) it organizes activities to elaborate, apply and pursue labor norms and standards for all categories of personnel in its branches of activity;
- b) it draws up standards and norms for labor that are unified over the entire economy on projects where it is the coordinator;
- c) it draws up and approves specific standardization methodologies, as well as unified standards and norms in its field of activity and reviews the manner of their implementation;
- d) it participates in the drawing up of proposals regarding the improvement of elements in the salary system;
- e) it draws up technical standards for the unified application of the elements in the salary system for its subordinate units and reviews the manner of their implementation;

f) it is responsible for extending the use of the labor agreement and the overall agreement for the purpose of a continuing increase in labor productivity and material incentives.

Article 51. - The Ministry provides the material base and for the sales of products in order to have a normal carrying out of production in its subordinate units, to which end:

a) it draws up and substantiates, on the basis of consumption and stock standards and norms, the necessary amounts of raw materials, materials, fuels, packaging, spare parts and equipment whose material balances are approved, as the case may be, by the Council of Ministers, ministries and other central organs;

b) it is responsible for appropriately completing the materials balances in its units and subunits, and it cooperates with other central organs in balancing them out in accordance with the tasks in the sole national economic-social development plan and the possibilities of the national economy;

c) it ensures supplies of raw materials, materials and products for which, according to law, it is the coordinator that it needs, as well as the needs of other ministries and central and local organs;

d) together with the Ministry of Silviculture and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, it provides feed for work animals that are used in forestry exploitation;

e) it coordinates and reviews the users' rational use of products in the ministry's field of activities in accordance with their performance and qualitative structure;

f) together with the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets and the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, it draws up programs regarding the optimum use of the transport of raw materials, materials and products for which, according to law, it is the coordinator for the purpose of reducing transport distances;

g) it takes measures for the use, according to law, of standardized materials and products and the reduction to a strictly necessary level of the list of materials, parts, subassemblies, machines, equipment, installations and other standardized products used in the production process for the purpose of reducing material costs and increasing labor productivity;

h) it takes measures to stay within the approved stock norms, as well as to prevent the build up of stock overages and idle stock by strictly correlating supplies with the needs of planned production.



Article 52. - The Ministry ensures the achievement of economic-financial indicators regarding sold and paid-for production, incomes, profitability by product and enterprise, taxes, the speed of product turnover in trade and the distribution of profits, to which end:

- a) it ensures the maximum efficient use of production assets, the mobilization of internal reserves and the permanent reduction of material costs;
- b) it analyzes accounting reports and balances, establishing measures to improve economic-financial activities in its subordinate units and those that involve activities in the entire ministry;
- c) it completes and carries out the budget of incomes and expenditures for the central administration of the ministry and its subordinate budgetary units;
- d) it carries out its attributes, according to law, with regards to production, delivery and retail prices and charges in its field of activity;
- e) it pursues and analyzes the evolution of prices and charges and draws up proposals to improve them;
- f) it carries out the basic administrative review in the ministry and its directly subordinate economic and budgetary units;
- g) it ensures the extension and efficient use of automated data processing.

Article 53. - The Ministry ensures the implementation of the party's and state's policy in personnel and training problems, to which end:

- a) it establishes unified criteria for the selection, training, upgrade training and promotion of personnel in the ministry and reviews the application of these criteria;
- b) it establishes the necessary number of persons each year and for the future according to type and specialty and takes measures to train them;
- c) it ensures the fulfillment of the measures regarding the creation and training of personnel reserves in technical and economic fields and other specialties for management and production from within its own apparatus and its subordinate units;
- d) it draws up standards regarding the attributes and tasks for the personnel in its subordinate branches;
- e) it pursues and periodically analyzes in the ministry's subordinate units the manner of using specialized personnel, especially those technical personnel with higher studies, and takes measures to reassign and more judiciously use them according to the units' plan tasks;

f) it takes measures so that all personnel will strictly and precisely adhere to the standards established by law and work attributes, and strengthen order and discipline at work;

g) it organizes and ensures the upgrade training for personnel, as well as checking on their knowledge and their understanding of decisions, the law and other normative acts;

h) it cooperates with the institutes of higher education in drawing up and improving training plans and analytical programs for those specialties in the ministry's branches and for post-graduate upgrade training courses, as well as establishing a network within the specialized higher education;

i) it is responsible for the ministry's tasks with regards to integrating production and scientific research with training and coordinating the activities of educational units having dual subordination in the area of completing and carrying out annual research, design and micro-production plans, as well as organizing practical activities in the enterprises.

Article 54. - The Ministry is responsible for organizing documentary information activities and ensures informing its subordinate units with regards to the trends in technical-scientific progress on the national and international levels; it produces publications and works regarding the problems of science, technology and production that are specific to its problem areas.

### Chapter III

#### Organization and Operation

Article 55. - The Ministry is headed by a leadership council which decides general problems regarding the ministry's activities; the council's executive bureau provides the collective management of the ministry's operational activities and ensures the implementation of the leadership council's decisions.

The ministry's leadership council and its executive bureau, organs of a deliberative nature, are organized and operate according to Decree No 76/1973 concerning the leadership of ministries and other central organs of state administration on the basis of the principle of collective management.

Article 56. - The minister informs the ministry's leadership council on the principal problems resolved during the period between sessions.

Article 57. - The Ministry has a minister and four deputy ministers in its leadership.

The deputy ministers are named by presidential decree and their attributes are established by the ministry's leadership council.

Article 58. - The minister represents the ministry in relations with the other organs and organizations in the country, as well as in international relations.

Article 59. - Within the framework of the Ministry, according to Decree No 78/1973, the Technical-Economic Council is organized and operates as a working organ alongside the collective management organs of the ministry.

Article 60. - The Ministry has the following organizational structure:

- a) the General Directorate for Planning, Development and Investments;
- b) the General Directorate for Supply, Sales and Foreign Trade;
- c) the Technical and Mechano-Energy Directorate;
- d) the Directorate for Organization, Review, Personnel, Training and Salary;
- e) the Finances-Prices Directorate;
- f) the Secretariat-Administrative Office.

The General Directorate for Supply, Sales and Foreign Trade operates on the basis of worker self-management and economic-financial self-administration and is a legal entity.

The organizational structure by work department and the maximum number of personnel in the ministry's apparatus are those listed in Annex No 1 and Annex No 2 (these annexes were forwarded to the interested institutes).

Article 61. - The Ministry has in its subordination industrial centrals, combines, enterprises, research and design units, other economic units, budgetary units, specialized high schools and professional schools.

Article 62. - The operating attributes and standards for the units listed in Article 60 are established by the ministry's leadership council according to legal provisions.

#### Chapter IV

#### Final Provisions

Article 63. - Workers who move to the Ministry, as well as those transferred to other units as a result of the reorganization of the Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials, are considered transferred in the interest of duty.

Article 64. - Personnel transferred in the interest of duty or moved within the same unit to a position with lower salaries, as well as those personnel who became available for other work as a result of the implementation of the

provisions of this decree, benefit from the rights outlined in Article 21 of Decree No 162/1973 regarding the establishment of unified norms for the structure of economic units.

Article 65. - The Ministry and its subordinate units are equipped through the sole national plan, according to the criteria outlined by law, with transport means, machinery, equipment, mechanized equipment, draught animals and other such items needed in their activities.

Article 66. - The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, on the basis of proposals from the Ministry and the other interested central organs, will submit for approval those modifications stemming from the implementation of this decree to the sole national economic-social development plan for 1982 and for the period 1982-1985, as well as to the state budget.

Article 67. - The provisions in laws, decrees and other normative acts referring to the Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials are appropriately applied to the Ministry of Wood Industrialization and Construction Materials, as organized according to this decree and according to the object of its activity.

Article 68. - Annexes No 1 and No 2 are an integral part of this decree.

Article 69. - Decree No 18/1972 regarding the creation, organization and operation of the Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials, which became Law No 29/1972, with later modifications, is abrogated.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 17 September 1982  
No 340

8724  
CSO: 2700

POLEMICS IN LITERARY SPHERE DEPLORED

Bucharest VIATA ROMANEASCA in Romanian Jul 82 pp 92-93

[Article by M. Nitescu]

[Text] The Sad Lesson of Polemics

From time to time in our literary life, which generally is straightforward and well-behaved, some small eruptions are produced without too much material damage or small volcanic eruptions like in a scene from an opera. After a little agitation and emotion, however, everything returns to the peaceful monotony of every day. These are our "polemics," which each time resume latent state of older belligerency, expressing a more and more polluting division of literary life. For example, one of the illustrative bouts which unfortunately ended too fast brought to stage front, in the order of their entrance, Tudor Arghezi, Geo Bogza, Fanus Neagu, Ion Coja, Mircea Iorgulescu and Eugen Barbu who also was the one to close the curtain.

However, what is more interesting than these polemical campaigns are the lessons they bring, through their exclusivism, each time. First it is a question of a kind of allergy to polemics, of an unevolved and endemic mentality of the taboos which keep a spirit of intolerance and interdiction in literary life. The very idea of a critical attitude toward certain writers is rejected from the start. So we all have to be "well bred" toward the whole world. Due to this mentality, which unfortunately is rather widespread, our literature has begun to be populated more and more with intangible sacred monsters, dead or alive. It is a "sacrilege" to criticize so and so, it is "blasphemy" to mention his "errors" from a certain period and so forth. For some time more and more often we have been encountering signs of crass intolerance from some writers. "Why was such and such a text published, how could X's article appear in our press?" We all want to impose our will on others and everybody should write like we want them to. From where does this anticultural attitude come? Have we completely forgotten the great lesson from the interwar literature?

What truly is serious is not the polemics as such but this mentality of taboos, of interdiction, due to which some magazines refuse to publish articles which "raise their voice" to a tabooed writer. It is not the polemics which is regrettable but the altercation lacking in ideas behind which actually are hidden partisan motives which have nothing in common with literature. Polemics, more or less correct and "elevated" (the basic thing is to proceed from principles, not from persons), always has been a vital element in literary and

cultural life. Without it, the literary climate lately seems to be a kind of collective, polite and boring hibernation.

However, perhaps what is more serious than this mentality is the fact--strikingly brought out by polemical campaigns--that our literary life has begun and continues to be polarized more and more insistently, which should be viewed as an encouraging fact if this phenomenon would have been caused by aesthetic principles and convictions. Unfortunately, this is not the case. The polarization we are talking about is done more concerning persons rather than ideas, more concerning "friends," certain administrative goals, adversities and idiosyncrasies. It is not a polarization and struggle of literary ideas but of petty interests and nostalgia, sometimes disguised in noble literary attitudes. If we were to try to give a name to the two adverse camps which feed this polarization, we would not find anything appropriate in the sphere of literature. Their content and motive form an illusory "power struggle" in literary life and they are established more according to attitudes and resentments which are outside literature than according to principles. As a result, the nature of these polemical campaigns which smack of being partisan is that their emphasis falls not on what we criticize or defend, but on whom. Certain persons are their goal, not certain values or literary problems. In Romania things take place rather like in one of Balzac's observations, when he said that in the capital persons become principles, while in the provinces the principles are transformed into persons.

It has been said that it is not a question of two camps, but of one single one, relatively restricted, from which all our evils come, with the remainder being formed by other writers, all together, animated equally and with the same sincerity by the best intentions. That is, some of the former promoters of Proletcult dogmatism placed alongside some of those who, in one way or another, were victims of Proletcultism in a fraternal sharing. The truth is that there are two opposing camps, with "leaders" and followers, more or less separate from each other, while "the others" are the independent writers who do not follow either them or the narrow partisan spirit which agitates them.

This artificial dichotomy, lacking real substance, more and more pressingly is making its mark on literary life, creating an exclusivist partisan mentality. Everything is seen and weighed through the belonging to one or another of the two camps, even some of the classic writers posthumously annexed to each of them. Independence of spirit has become an inadmissible trifle. Whoever is not with "us" obligatorily is with "them" and, thus, against "us." There is no other way. The one who refuses to enlist with one side or another risks becoming suspect to both sides. Each one considers him the others' "man," with all the consequences, from consistently ignoring him up to totally denying him. A sui generis system of partisan "promotion of values" is installed imperceptibly, which each of the sides uses and in which aesthetic criteria more and more lose any authority, any credibility. Methods of denigration or propelling, orally or in writing, depending on allegiance, are the same for both sides. We know the publicity continually given certain names, while others are omitted with the same doubtful consistency. There even is a spiritual vendetta which follows certain writers even after their deaths, when their names and works continue to be avoided. In order to support and defend their followers as well as higher "divinities," living or dead, which each camp has, both are ready to erase all their sins,

and give them inexorable "circumstances," "classified" periods. In this view which is a deforming partisan one, "cohabitation" becomes a work of great creation, while participation in the Proletcult offensive becomes the struggle for "a new future." Moral responsibility to historic and aesthetic truth or simply to truth is shaped according to certain "imponderables" which are partisan ones. But anticultural acts remain as such at all times and are judged depending on the seriousness of them, not on who produced them or when. Nothing seems to me more lacking in dignity, more contemptible than to place base motives and calculations above the interests of literature and culture and point at the "adversary" in order to lay him under an interdiction.

Among other things, inconsistency and their equal obedience are characteristic of a lack of principles and substance for both camps. There are many cases where the "combatants" from both sides ecstatically praise or criticize the same names and situations, where they mutually borrow "arguments."

The question is whether such a polarization brings any gain to literature, whether this adversity does not make our literature even more vulnerable. Here it cannot be question of a dispute, let us say, between the followers of a new criticism and traditional criticism, between those faithful to the realistic novel and delirious prose. Our literary life is exempt of such complications and concerns. The only struggle which should have a real content is the one between literature and non-literature, between writers and non-writers, between uprightness and imposture, between those who have the duty to defend and promote true values and those who seem to fear them and do everything to cancel them out. And in this struggle all true writers should be united, beyond personal antipathies and interests, beyond the artificial camps which pervert literary life even more.

P.S. Since certain articles on the same subject appeared later in the literary press, I should mention that this text was written in September 1981--M. Nutescu.

8071

CSO: 2700/8

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

KOSOVO PARTY DATA--In the first half of 1982 1,919 persons joined the LC, 1,326 of whom were less than 27 years of age, and 709 of these were students; 305 were workers, 387 farmers; while 1,412 were Albanians, 319 Serbs, 52 Montenegrins, 82 Moslems, and 11 Turks. At the same time, 284 persons were expelled from the LC in Kosovo, while 487 were struck from the records. Of the total membership of 92,939 as of the beginning of July 1982, 36,388 were youth [below 27 years of age] and 28,317 were workers. In regard to the nationality structure of the total membership, 61,422 are Albanians, 21,556 Serbs, 5,351 Montenegrins, 2,554 Moslems, 793 Turks, 534 Romanies, and 728 others. Of those expelled from the party in the first 6 months of this year, 79 were youth, 98 were workers, 30 were farmers; in addition, 352 youth were taken off the records. In regard to nationality, 264 Albanians were expelled and 450 removed from the records, compared to 16 Serbs expelled and 34 removed from the records. [Excerpts] [Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 21 Sep 82 p 7]

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END